

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LOCAL BRANCHES*

As stated above, the committee on Local Chapters (F) has been discontinued. It is expected that the Secretary's office will act hereafter as an informal clearing-house for the local branches and as a means of communication between them and chairmen of committees. It is perhaps worth while to add that the Executive Committee and the Council necessarily depend, to a considerable extent, on the coöperation of officers of local branches, and that groups having and using this simple organization are therefore likely to exert relatively more influence on the policy and work of the Association.

The following extract of a letter from the local branch in New York and vicinity will, it is believed, prove of general interest:

"The Executive Committee submits the following outline of the most suitable method of conducting the business of the Chapter:

"The Chapter, through its Executive Committee, will undertake the business of securing new members for the Association.

"The Chapter as a whole, and especially the Executive Committee, will at all times be ready, as an existing organized body, to meet and act, if there should occur in the vicinity anything materially affecting the interests of the professors, or whenever anything is referred to it by the national organization.

"Meetings should be held only when there is business of importance to transact or discuss.

"Business of importance is business of a local character which, were it of a national character, would properly come before the Association as a whole. In other words, any matter which a member might wish to bring before the national Association, such, for instance, as an alleged infringement of academic freedom, would properly come first before the Executive Committee of the Regional Chapter. Through that committee it would reach a meeting of the Chapter. The Chapter would then determine whether the matter were of national importance and should be brought to the attention of the national organization.

"It is the belief of the Executive Committee that in time a considerable proportion of the Association's business will be effectively

^{*&}quot;Branches" substituted for "Chapters" by vote of the Association.

disposed of by the local chapters, which will, in this way, not only justify their existence, but contribute materially to the influence of the national organization."

The New York Group includes Columbia University, College of the City of New York, Hunter College, New York University, and Princeton University. In the list published on page 15 of the December Bulletin New York University was inadvertently omitted.